

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

WASHINGTON CITIES INSURANCE  
AUTHORITY,

Plaintiff,

v.

IRONSHORE INDEMNITY, INC.,

Defendant.

No. 2:19-cv-0054-RAJ

**ORDER DENYING MOTION  
TO COMPEL ARBITRATION  
AND ESTABLISHING CHOICE  
OF LAW AND ARBITRATION  
PROVISIONS AS VOID**

This matter is before the Court on Defendant's motion to compel arbitration (Dkt. # 20) and Plaintiff's motion to establish the choice of law and arbitration provisions as void. (Dkt. # 17). For the following reasons, Defendant's motion to compel is **DENIED**. Dkt # 20. Plaintiff's motion is **GRANTED**. Dkt. # 17.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Washington Cities Insurance Authority ("WCIA"), is "an association of Washington public entities organized under and authorized by RCW § 48.62 for the purpose of jointly self-insuring risks, jointly purchasing insurance or reinsurance, and contracting for joint risk management, claims and administrative services." Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 1.1. WCIA alleges that it entered into a contract with Defendant Ironshore Indemnity

1 (“Ironshore”), whereby Ironshore agreed to provide reinsurance up to \$10 million “per  
2 occurrence” for losses exceeding WCIA’s \$4 million self-insured layer limit. Dkt. # 1 at  
3 ¶ 3.3. The Agreement includes an arbitration provision which states, in part: “Any and  
4 all disputes or differences arising out of this Agreement, including its formation and  
5 validity, shall be submitted to binding arbitration.” Dkt. # 19 at 9. The Agreement also  
6 includes a New York choice of law provision. *Id.*

7 The underlying claim at issue in this case arises from a 2018 settlement related to  
8 a separate police misconduct lawsuit. Dkt. # 17 at 3. According to WCIA, the  
9 settlement fell within Ironshore’s reinsurance policy but Ironshore refused to pay. *Id.*  
10 Ironshore’s denial of coverage is the basis for Plaintiff’s suit. Dkt. # 1. The parties also  
11 dispute the applicability of the arbitration and choice of law provisions in the  
12 Agreement. WCIA moves to void the provisions as prohibited under Washington law.  
13 Dkt. # 17. Ironshore separately moves to compel arbitration. Dkt. # 20.<sup>1</sup>

## 14 II. LEGAL STANDARD

15 Because the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”) requires courts to “direct the  
16 parties to proceed to arbitration on issues as to which an arbitration agreement has been  
17 signed, the FAA limits court involvement to determining (1) whether a valid agreement  
18 to arbitrate exists and, if it does, (2) whether the agreement encompasses the dispute at  
19 issue.” *Cox v. Ocean View Hotel Corp.*, 533 F.3d 1114, 1119 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal  
20 quotations omitted). The party opposing arbitration bears the burden of showing that the  
21 agreement is not enforceable. *See Green Tree Fin. Corp. v. Randolph*, 531 U.S. 79, 91-

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24 <sup>1</sup> Ironshore also moves to strike three exhibits that it argues were improperly filed with  
25 WCIA’s reply brief (Dkt. # 25). Dkt. # 28. Ironshore’s motion to strike is GRANTED.  
26 *Nautilus Grp., Inc. v. Icon Health & Fitness, Inc.*, 308 F. Supp. 2d 1208, 1214 (W.D.  
Wash. 2003), *aff’d*, 372 F.3d 1330 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (striking new evidence submitted for  
the first time with reply brief).

1 92 (2000); *Rodriguez de Quijas v. Shearson/American Exp., Inc.*, 490 U.S. 477, 483  
2 (1989).

3 “The FAA limits the district court’s role to determining whether a valid  
4 arbitration agreement exists, and whether the agreement encompasses the disputes at  
5 issue.” *Nguyen v. Barnes & Noble Inc.*, 763 F.3d 1171, 1175 (9th Cir. 2014) (internal  
6 citation omitted). To determine “whether a valid arbitration agreement exists, federal  
7 courts ‘apply ordinary state-law principles that govern the formation of contracts.’ ” *Id.*  
8 (quoting *First Options of Chi., Inc. v. Kaplan*, 514 U.S. 938, 944 (1995)). In  
9 determining whether an arbitration agreement encompasses the dispute at issue, district  
10 courts must be mindful that “arbitration is a matter of contract and a party cannot be  
11 required to submit to arbitration any dispute which he has not agreed so to submit.”  
12 *AT&T Technologies, Inc. v. Commc’ns Workers of Am.*, 475 U.S. 643, 648, 106 S. Ct.  
13 1415, 89 L.Ed.2d 648 (1986). Any doubts as to the scope of an arbitration agreement  
14 should be resolved in favor of arbitrability. *Simula v. Autoliv*, 175 F.3d 716, 721 (9th  
15 Cir. 1999).

### 16 III. DISCUSSION

17 At issue in this case is Washington’s prohibition on the use of arbitration and  
18 choice of law provisions in insurance contracts. Washington law bars the enforcement  
19 of binding arbitration clauses in insurance contracts. *See State, Dep’t of Transp. v.*  
20 *James River Ins. Co.*, 176 Wash. 2d 390, 399 (2013) (interpreting RCW  
21 48.18.200(1)(b)). Although the FAA would normally preempt a conflicting state law  
22 under the Supremacy Clause, the McCarran-Ferguson Act creates a system of “reverse-  
23 preemption” for insurance law. *See United States Dep’t of Treasury v. Fabe*, 508 U.S.  
24 491, 501 (1993). Under McCarran-Ferguson, “No Act of Congress shall be construed to  
25 invalidate, impair, or supersede any law enacted by any State for the purpose of  
26 regulating the business of insurance ... unless such Act specifically relates to the business  
of insurance.” 15 U.S.C. § 1012(b). Multiple courts have held, and the parties do not

1 appear to dispute, that under the McCarran-Ferguson Act, RCW 48.18.200 preempts  
2 Chapter I of the FAA. *See James River*, 176 Wash. 2d at 402; *Landmark Am. Ins. Co. v.*  
3 *QBE Ins. Corp.*, No. C15-1444 RSM, 2015 WL 12631550, at \*6 (W.D. Wash. Dec. 9,  
4 2015).

5 WCIA argues that the arbitration and choice of law provisions in the Agreement  
6 violate Washington’s arbitration exclusion, rendering them void. Ironshore contends  
7 that the Agreement is not an “insurance” agreement under RCW § 48.01.040 and thus  
8 not subject to the anti-arbitration provision. In addition, Ironshore argues that a separate  
9 provision regulating the purchase of coverage by joint self-insurance programs, preempts  
10 the anti-arbitration prohibition, rendering the parties’ arbitration and choice of law  
11 provisions permissible. Dkt. # 20 at 11-12.

12 There are two key questions that the Court must answer in this case: (1) does  
13 “reinsurance” qualify as “insurance” and (2) does the anti-arbitration provision in RCW  
14 § 48.18.200 apply to reinsurance agreements where the reinsurance coverage is  
15 purchased by a joint self-insurance program. The answer to both questions is yes.

16 **A. Reinsurance is Insurance under RCW § 48.01.040**

17 Ironshore argues that Washington’s arbitration exclusion does not apply to  
18 reinsurance contracts because reinsurance is not insurance as defined under Washington  
19 law. The Court is unpersuaded. RCW § 48.01.040 defines insurance as “a contract  
20 whereby one undertakes to indemnify another or pay a specified amount upon  
21 determinable contingencies.” This is consistent with the Agreement’s description of  
22 coverage which provides, in relevant part: “The Reinsurer agrees to indemnify the  
23 Company, on an excess of loss basis, for Ultimate Net Loss paid by the Company as a  
24 result of losses occurring under the Company’s Coverage Forms underwritten by the  
25 Company and covered by this Agreement.” Dkt. # 19 at 7. The Court finds no basis to  
26

1 support Ironshore’s claim that the Agreement does not fall within the RCW § 48.01.040  
2 definition of insurance.<sup>2</sup>

3 In addition, nothing in the plain text of the statute expressly excludes reinsurance.  
4 RCW § 48.18.200 provides, in relevant part:

5 (1) No insurance contract delivered or issued for delivery in this state and  
6 covering subjects located, resident, or to be performed in this state, shall  
contain any condition, stipulation, or agreement

7 (a) requiring it to be construed according to the laws of any other state or  
8 country except as necessary to meet the requirements of the motor vehicle  
financial responsibility laws of such other state or country; or

9 (b) depriving the courts of this state of the jurisdiction of action against the  
10 insurer; . . .

11 (2) Any such condition, stipulation, or agreement in violation of this section  
12 shall be void, but such voiding shall not affect the validity of the other  
provisions of the contract.

13 Instead, the only types of insurance *explicitly* exempted from this chapter are “ocean  
14 marine and foreign trade insurances.” RCW 48.18.010 (“This chapter applies to  
15 insurances other than ocean marine and foreign trade insurance.”).

16 This is particularly relevant because in other chapters the legislature *did* expressly  
17 carve out reinsurance. *See, e.g.*, RCW 48.20.002 (“Nothing in this chapter shall apply to  
18 or affect . . . any policy or contract of reinsurance”); RCW 48.23.420 (“RCW 48.23.420  
19 through 48.23.520 do not apply to any reinsurance . . .”); RCW 48.19.010 (“Except as is  
20 otherwise expressly provided the provisions of this chapter apply to all insurances . . .  
21 except . . . Reinsurance . . .”). When interpreting a statutory provision, courts must give  
22 effect to the plain meaning of the statute within the context of the act as a whole.

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24 <sup>2</sup> Ironshore relies heavily on a non-binding Missouri Court of Appeals decision to support  
25 its claim that reinsurance is not insurance under RCW § 48.18.200. *See* Dkt. # 20 at 15  
26 (citing *Leonberger v. Mo. Unified Sch. Ins. Council*, 501 S.W.3d 1 (2016)). The Court  
does not find this decision persuasive in light of the plain language of the Washington  
statute and the parties’ Agreement.

1 *Jametsky v. Olsen*, 179 Wash.2d 756, 762 (2014) (quoting *Dep’t of Ecology v. Campbell*  
2 *& Gwinn, LLC*, 146 Wash.2d 1, 11 (2002)). Within this framework, the Court concludes  
3 that reinsurance is not excluded under RCW 48.18.200.

4 **B. The Agreement’s Arbitration and Choice of Law Provisions**

5 Ironshore next argues that even if RCW 48.18.200 does apply to reinsurance  
6 contracts, the parties’ Agreement is still explicitly carved out in Chapter 48.62, a  
7 separate, more specific, chapter governing the purchase of reinsurance coverage by local  
8 government joint insurance programs. Dkt. # 20 at 11-12. RCW 48.62.011 provides, in  
9 relevant part:

10 This chapter is intended to provide the exclusive source of local  
11 government entity authority to individually or jointly self-insure risks,  
12 jointly purchase insurance or reinsurance, and to contract for risk  
13 management, claims, and administrative services. This chapter shall be  
14 liberally construed to grant local government entities maximum flexibility  
in self-insuring to the extent the self-insurance programs are operated in a  
safe and sound manner.

15 Under RCW 48.62.031(4)(d), a joint self-insurance program may also “[j]ointly  
16 purchase ... reinsurance coverage in such form ... as the program’s participants agree by  
17 contract.”

18 Ironshore interprets these provisions as authorizing the use of arbitration  
19 provisions in such agreements. Thus, under RCW 48.01.150, Ironshore contends that  
20 these more specific provisions prevail over the arbitration provision in RCW 48.18.200.  
21 *See* RCW 48.01.150 (“Provisions of this code relating to a particular kind of insurance or  
22 a particular type of insurer or to a particular matter prevail over provisions relating to  
23 insurance in general or insurers in general or to such matter in general.”).

24 The Court does not find Ironshore’s interpretation of RCW 48.62.031(4)  
25 persuasive. A plain reading of the text of the statute suggests that the legislature is  
26 authorizing joint self-insurance programs to purchase their own insurance or reinsurance

1 coverage. The statute does not reference arbitration provisions or authorize the inclusion  
2 of arbitration provisions in contracts to purchase coverage subject to this provision. And  
3 as discussed above, where the legislature wanted to exclude particular types of  
4 insurance, including reinsurance, it did so. *See supra* at 5. The Court cannot read into  
5 the statute that which the legislature omitted. *Auto. Drivers & Demonstrators Union*  
6 *Local No. 882 v. Dep't of Ret. Sys.*, 92 Wash. 2d 415, 421 (1979) ("This court cannot  
7 read into a statute that which it may believe the legislature has omitted, be it an  
8 intentional or inadvertent omission.").

9 In sum, there is nothing in the language of the statute or relevant case law to  
10 support Ironshore's interpretation. The Court does not interpret the provision granting  
11 joint self-insurance programs the authority to purchase insurance or reinsurance  
12 coverage to be in conflict with the overarching arbitration exclusion. Accordingly, the  
13 arbitration and choice of law provisions in the Agreement are void under RCW  
14 48.18.200.

#### 15 IV. CONCLUSION

16 For the reasons stated above, the Court **DENIES** Ironshore's motion to compel.  
17 Dkt # 20. WCIA's motion to establish the choice of law and arbitration provisions as  
18 void is **GRANTED**. Dkt. # 17.

19  
20 DATED this 6th day of March, 2020.

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23 The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
24 United States District Judge  
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